

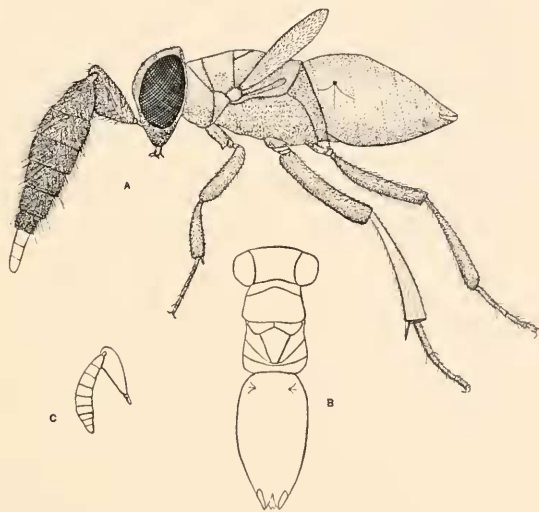
A New Subapterous Encyrtid.

BY CHARLES T. BRUES.

In 1900* Ashmead described as *Anusia neomexicana* the first species of this genus known to occur in North America. At this time I have the pleasure of describing both sexes of a second North American species from Central Texas.

Anusia xerophila sp. nov.

Male.—Length, 1.2 mm. Yellowish ferruginous, legs more yellowish, middle tibiae white. Antennae black, except the scape above which is brown, and the apical three joints, which are snow-white. Head slightly rostriform. Mandibles dark at tips, palpi pale, last joint piceous; lower part of front between the antennae slightly elevated but not carinate; above finely shagreened, the ocelli forming an equilateral triangle, the lateral pair nearly as far from the eye as from each other. Antennae 11-jointed, large and conspicuous, the scape obovoid, flattened, near



the tip as wide as the eye and longer; pedicel small, sub-triangular. Flagellum, flattened leaf-like, about three times the length of the scape; second and third joints widest, wider than the scape, from thence narrowed toward tip; the last three joints closely united, as long as the two preceding. The small joints at the base of the scape are unusually large, the first of them nearly as long as the pedicel. Mesonotum finely

* Proc. U. S. National Museum, XXII, 1202, p. 355.

shagreened; wings small, finger-shaped, reaching but little beyond the middle of the abdomen. Axillæ just meeting at the base of the scutellum, the latter a little longer than wide, sub-triangular, the tip narrowly truncate and the posterior angles microscopically dentate and black. Abdomen slightly longer than the head and thorax, oval, at the sides of the second segment with a small black tubercle which bears two long black setæ. Legs rather slender.

Female.—Length 1.2–1.3 mm. This sex differs by its smaller head, the eyes being much closer together on the front, and the lateral ocelli nearer to the eye margin. The mandibles are stouter, distinctly bidentate, and the antennæ are wholly black except the upper part of the scape. The flagellum is sub-cylindrical, but little flattened, nearly one and one-half times as long as the scape; the joints wider than long, the last pointed and twice as long as the penultimate. The legs are darker especially the middle tibiæ.

Described from one male and three female specimens collected at Austin, Texas, during May, 1900.

A. xerophila is related to *A. ncomexicana* Ashm., but differs by its much shorter scape.

The species was fairly abundant on an arid hill-slope near Austin at the time the types were collected. They were moving actively about in the bright sunshine on the bare parched soil, where other insects were very scarce. Associated with them was found the closely related *Henicopygus subapterus* Ashm.

A Gigantic New Biting Bird-Louse.

BY VERNON L. KELLOGG, Stanford University, Calif.

Gigantic is a relative term; a gigantic new vulture would mean several linear feet of bird, but a gigantic new Mallophagan found on a vulture means but several linear millimeters of insect. As in the fifteen hundred or more species of *Mallophaga* so far known the average or modal length is hardly two millimeters, a species measuring nearly eleven millimeters is truly a giant among its fellows. In 1903 Mr. Charles P. Lounsbury, government entomologist of the Cape of Good Hope, took half a dozen specimens, which "appeared to be all of the creatures present on the body of the host," of a very large biting bird-louse from a Griffon Vulture, *Gyps kolbi*, shot at Nelspruit in the Eastern Transvaal. The specimens represent a species hitherto un-